

# Edmonton Daily Bulletin.

VOL. VIII, NO. 285

Forecast—Fair and Warmer.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1911.

10 PAGES TODAY

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN EDMONTON NEXT YEAR

**Decision to Hold Assembly  
in This City Almost  
Unanimous.**

**REV. DR. MCQUEEN  
RESPONSIBLE FOR IT**

**The Second Big Convention  
for Edmonton  
in 1912.**

Ottawa, June 11.—Edmonton has been decided upon as the place of meeting next year of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. The vote was taken today and a big majority favored the western city. The motion for the assembly was extended by the Rev. Dr. McQueen, pastor of First Presbyterian church, who said that the assembly met in recent years at Winnipeg and Vancouver, but in convening at Alberta's capital in 1912 will meet for the first time in the midwest. Toronto Presbyterians were anxious to capture the 1912 assembly, for the Queen city had the most of the west won the day.

**Conditions on Table.**  
McQueen's motion was carried by a vote of 128 to 27, as the place of meeting in June of next year, the choice being between the two cities whose rates being secured. In the opinion of the moderator and the clerks of the assembly, the midwest offers more favorable rates, the assembly will meet in that city.

The assembly will be held on June 15, instead of two days earlier than the one now planned.

The special committee on the church union which is now the biggest issue in the church, has been called to meet again. Interests of various Presbyterian colleges were presented this morning.

**Convention of Canada.**  
Edmonton will next year be the meeting place of two of Canada's most important conventions—the Canadian Medical Association, in session at Montreal last week, on the medical side, and the Canadian medical health office of Edmonton, decided to meet in this city in 1912. Today comes the news that the convention of the Presbyterian church has, on the invitation of the Rev. Dr. McQueen, chosen Edmonton as the place of meeting in June of next year.

The coincidence of these two great meetings in the city will make Edmonton the center of medical and national importance are frequently discussed and decided at their sessions.

Edmonton will be the center of the West, and there will be a strong Western representation will likely predominate, but from all parts of the Dominion, and from the ranks of the medical profession and foremost divines of the Presbyterian church.

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It was in Edmonton, at a meeting in First Presbyterian church that is now head of church union, which is now being decided by the church, that Dr. McQueen was first recently taken up. The meetings of the assembly next year will probably be held in the same place.

Presbyterian church is looking forward to the completion of its new building on Firth Street.

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**Dr. MacDonald Tells Londoners How  
Absurd Their Nervous Anxiety About Canada Is.**

Canadian Associated Press.

London, June 12.—J. A. McDonald, of the Toronto daily, spoke of Whitehead's statement yesterday. He said in part: "Canadians are surprised at the nervous anxiety with which certain circles in London seem to regard the Canadian situation. Canadians are not particularly interested in the war; when Sir Wulfrid Laurier stands apart from the English and refuses to be drawn into the Canadian militia, when he stands for the development of Canada as a peaceful nation devoted to industrial progress, social justice and ideals of civil life, he is not a Canadian. He is a Canadian who is a body of intelligent and progressive Canadian opinion. Canadians are content with the position and prospects of their country without the fear that they are not safe. They are not afraid of the future as they are and as they are going to be, but we demand no violent change either in the administration or in the trade policies of the empire, such changes as may be necessary will come without strain or loss."

## The Abbey is Hidden Behind Tiers of Seats

**Stands for Sightseers Line Whole Coronation Route in  
London—Fire Brigades Living in Terror—Stray  
Match Might Easily Set City in a Blaze.**

London, June 11. (Special cable)—

This morning, along the streets of the capital, the coronation stands for sightseers have been set up since Friday, the great event was

since Monday, instead of twelve days ago.

On Saturday one occasion

the elaborate annexe to the Alderley, where King and Queen were to have dinner, was almost as though it formed part of the venerable cathedral, even Westminster Abbey itself.

One of Sir Wulfrid Laurier's colleagues in conversation with a prominent member of the royal household said:

"Lord Selborne and Mr. Fielding, Lord Selborne publishes in today's papers quite a lengthy reply to my letter, and I am extremely gratified and reflect on our Canadian friends and relations."

"But I submit that it is not expedient to depreciate discretion, or to interfere with the policy of any particular portion of the Empire."

He corrects, Mr. Fielding in regard to his letter, and says: "I am sorry to follow six women were trampled and were taken to the hospital. At least one woman was trampled to death."

At Patterton, N.J., two hundred trees were uprooted, carrying down

power lines, and the city with trolley wires, leaving the city without light or car service, for several hours.

## DEATH-DEALING STORM IN EAST

**Cyclonic Wind and Electric  
Storm Sweep Over  
Eastern Cities.**

Owen Sound, June 11.—A disastrous electric storm and cyclone wind struck Owen Sound Saturday evening. Lightning killed John Morris, employee at the Harrison Mill and struck 20 other houses. Illustrations of enormous and general widespread damage, windows being broken in practically every building in town. The steamer Germania was entering the harbour when the storm struck, and was driven to a standstill against the dock, keeling over at an angle which caused a panic among the passengers. The ship was accompanied by a tidal phenomenon. The water in the harbor rose four feet, and the ship was then dropped eight feet from its berth. The C.P.R. liner Athabasca stopped at the pier, and the crew kept her there from freezing.

**Three Deaths in New York.**

Whitefish Point, Mich.—The people of the north territory over which the elements ranged from ten o'clock last night until 2 a.m. Saturday morning showed today that three lives were lost and that the havoc wrought by the cyclone was estimated to have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Two bodies were found today on the shore of Gravenhurst Bay and identified as Mrs. Ernest Paulson, a widow, and her son, Captain George Laante, a boat builder, and his wife had gone out in their boat to get supplies of provisions for a party which had been planning to go ashore. The party were returning to the shore when the storm broke and capsized the boat.

Whitefish Point, June 12.—A woman was in Jersey Cupples, a fallen wire electrocuted David Clark.

Green Bay, Wis.—Losses aggregating more than \$100,000 were caused by fires set by lightning, and it is believed that \$10,000 damage was done at Flushing, Long Island, where at least 100 houses were destroyed.

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**MINE OPERATORS AND  
MEN STILL FAR APART**

**WILL NOT VISIT CANADA.**

No Truth in Story That King is Coming Here.

Canadian Associated Press.

London, June 12.—Lord Knollys, His Majesty's secretary, informs the Canadian Associated Press that there is no truth in the story that King George V is coming to Canada.

That the King proposes to visit Can-

ada on his way back from India is

entirely a matter of imagination.

As far as the King's visit to Canada is concerned, the King's personal

adviser, Mr. Fielding, has written a

whole series of telegrams to the

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Evening Edition.

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MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1911.

RECIPROCITY AND THE  
BRITISH PREFERENCE.

The crux of the professedly Imperialistic opponents of reciprocity is that the agreement will lessen the value of the preference given by Canada to imports from Britain. Great Britain and some parts of Canada are trading the preference. From this the conclusion of a stranger would be that the effect of reciprocity were the same as that of protectionism. Only a stranger is open to such deduction. The British preference was established, not by the people who wanted it, but by the Government, with such a deep affection for it, but by the Government which is being accused of disowning it. When introduced in Parliament the preference got mighty little sympathy from the Opposition. The traditional policy of the Conservative party has been first to insist that it be given tariff favors only in exchange for tariff favors. If Britain would impose a tariff against the products of Canada, then Canada would reduce her tariff towards British goods. That was the position taken by Sir John Macdonald in his "National Policy." That was not taken by the Opposition when the preference was introduced. That is the point. The preference is mainly a tariff at home, and the reciprocity agreement came upon the scene and something by way of an appeal to patriotism or Imperial sentiment was considered. It is clear in the minds of the public what could not be defended on the ground that it was not in their interest. That the Opposition friends suddenly developed an affection for the preference which nobody—themselves included—had ever shown for it, is evidence of having entertained honest and began to assure us that reciprocity was peculiarly detectable because it would less the preference not given to British goods and would prevent an extension of that preference in future. It only needs to be noted in this connection that the British preference and the reciprocity agreement are entirely different in their objects and cannot be conflicting in their results. The British preference has to do with the admission of the reciprocal agreement with the exportation of goods. The preference was established to enable the Canadian manufacturer to sell his manufactured goods at lower prices. The reciprocity agreement is accepted as a means of enabling the Canadian manufacturer to sell his goods at a better price. Reductions are, it is true, made by the reciprocity agreement in the tariff against certain classes of British imports, but not against all British goods, but not even those with which the British manufacturer has shown any notable anxiety to keep out of Canada. The reductions are not sweeping; the reductions on United States manufactured goods is admitted that "small" as they are, they are not for the purpose of securing the admission of Canadian farm products in the market of the United States free of duty, but rather to give the Canadian market limited only under duties always horrendous and in some cases prohibitive. It is a simple matter of fact, notwithstanding the protestations from a pervert of the trade statistics and the schedules of the reciprocity agreement, that the agreement will not affect the British preference as it stands. And if it does not interfere with the preference as it stands neither will it interfere with the reciprocity agreement. In respect of the lines upon which preferential treatment has been accorded the manufacturers of the Old Empire, the Canadian government has agreed to the reduction of duties to prevent the reduction of duties upon British goods or their removal altogether. Nor is there in it any effort to interfere with the advantage given the British manufacturer by reason of the preference, or to discount the value of further reduction of British goods.

A man has been fined at Dalhousie, Manitoba, for making false returns in order to get his name on the voter's list. That the conviction took place in the city of Brandon is most likely. Riley advised that Mr. A. C. W. is presumed that he comes out of it well as a supporter of the reciprocity agreement.

Mr. Borden is to be accompanied on his western tour by Messrs. Crothers, Poetry and Col. Clark. Mr. Crothers is a lawyer from St. Thomas, Ont., Mr. Poetry is a prominent business man from Ottawa, and Col. Clark, a military officer who in off times edits a weekly paper in Kincardine, Ontario. He is a son of the late Sir John Clark, a western farmer how to drink buttermilk, but their geographical and educational qualifications do not seem to reapply on both sides of the line.

## OBSERVATIONS.

Calgary Alberta—E. H. Riley is mentioned as a possible candidate in the Gleichen riding. As the Sifton has been mentioned as a possible candidate in the same constituency, Riley advised that Mr. A. C. W. is presumed that he comes out of it well as a supporter of the reciprocity agreement.

Calgary Alberta—It is surprising that our northern rivals, Edmonton, are not trying to get the C.P.R. shops. It is making no effort at all, but later on Frank Oliver may have to make up its mind again. Frank Oliver at Edmonton didn't get the same shop.

Montreal Star—Montreal sent out an "I.O.U." to the names of the tuberculars—Damp, Dirt, Dust, Drink, Dissipation and Destruction. These presumptive evidence that the offender is a girl. Perhaps another of those diabolical Englishmen the Toronto Star has in mind.

Sir Frank Oliver—The comment of the Bay City Times, "is the missing link between the pinsty and the pimpy," is a good one, but it may be overdone, but nevertheless, it is a good one.

Senator McMurtry, one of the opponents of reciprocity in the United States Senate, admits that the agreement will not affect the British preference of two to one. The opposition to reciprocity on both sides of the line is stronger in than in votes.

Reciprocity or no reciprocity; that is the question.

**THE LAW MUST BE CHANGED.** Toronto Globe—No one will be disappointed in the new legislation. Sir Frank Oliver's statement that Colonel Munro, president of the defunct Farmers' Bank, was dead at the time of his death, is reported to have given the bank a loss of \$1,000,000. The news is gratifying to the public. The speculator who unduly upsetting the price of food is within his right, but is without anybody's sympathy.

Toronto Globe—Against the seating of Sir John French, London upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier's seniority and patrician must be placed the opinion of the Liberal leader. In his "Liberals and the Liberal Party" Mr. J. W. French says, "I am in full support of Sir Wilfrid. He is a positive and attractive man and a serene temperament. He will be in future and always the path to follow. He always allows to lay destructive hands upon law-abiding institutions and relations to the public. His administration has been eminently constructive and progressive."

## EDMONTON DAILY BULLETIN

NA-DRU-CO  
LAXATIVES

taken occasionally tones up the liver, move the bowels freely, cleanse the system and clear the brain. 25¢  
a box at all druggists.

National Drug &amp; Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited

40

bottlers are at work.

It is conceded that Travers was

a swindler. Hardwick Colonel Munro, even had the latter been sufficiently suspicious personnel to investigate and expose him, would have

been the destruction of his business.

That is precisely what makes the situation so ticklish. The men who have

their savings into Farmers Bank stock

were told that Colonel Munro was

only an amateur banker associated

with a professional who could

not be blamed which might arouse

the suspicion of the authorities.

The health authorities are doing

well in taking vigorous measures

to stamp out the scarlet fever epidemic

which is spreading rapidly in the

city. Though the epidemic has not

reached proportions at all alarming, the disease is one with

which the health authorities

are particularly concerned.

Its spread is credited largely to

the unwillingness of people to undergo

quarantine, and to the consequent

fact that the doctor would seem to be

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signed the certificate.

The health authorities are doing

well in taking vigorous measures

to stamp out the scarlet fever epidemic

which is spreading rapidly in the

city. Though the epidemic has not

reached proportions at all alarming,

the disease is one with which the

health authorities are particularly concerned.

Its spread is credited largely to

the unwillingness of people to undergo

quarantine, and to the consequent

fact that the doctor would seem to be

the one to go after—it a doctor has

been called. In the case of an all

outbreak











